Carrington-L5: The UK/US Operational Space Weather Mission

Dr Markos Trichas, Airbus Defence & Space Future Programmes, UK 17 April 2015



Team

Industry:



Institutions:





Academia:

Imperial College London



Consultation:









UK/US Space Weather Impacts





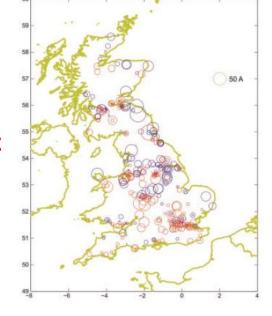




Lloyds, 2010

RAEng, 2013

1 - 2 days UK blackout £10 billion



| Date | Event | Satellite | Orbit | Cause (probable) | Effects seen |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 8 March 1985 | | Anik D2 | GEO | ESD | Outage |
| October 1989 | CME-driven storm | TDRS-1 | GE0 | SEE | Outage |
| July 1991 | | ERS-1 | LEO | SEE | Instrument failure |
| 20 January 1994 | Fast solar wind stream | Anik E1 | GEO | ESD – note: all three satellites were of same basic design | Temporary outage (hours) |
| | | Anik E2 | GEO | | 6 months outage, partial loss |
| | | Intelsat K | GEO | | Temporary outage (hours) |
| 11 January 1997 | Fast solar wind stream | Telstar 401 | GEO | ESD | Total loss |
| 19 May 1998 | Fast solar wind stream | Galaxy 4 | GEO | ESD | Total loss |
| 15 July 2000 | CME-driven storm | Astro-D (ASCA) | LEO | Atmospheric drag | Total loss |
| 6 Nov 2001 | CME-driven storm | MAP | Interplanetary L2 | SEE | Temporary outage |
| 240ctober 2003 | CME-driven storm | ADEOS/MIDORI 2 | LEO | ESD (solar array) | Total loss |
| 26 October 2003 | | SMART-1 | HEO | SEE | Engine switch-offs and star tracker noise |
| 28 October 2003 | | DRTS/Kodama | GEO | ESD | Outage (2 weeks) |
| 14 January 2005 | | Intelsat 804 | GEO | ESD | Total loss |
| 15 October 2006 | Fast solar wind stream | Sicral 1 | GE0 | ESD | Outage (weeks) |
| 5April 2010 | Fast solar wind stream | Galaxy 15 | GEO | ESD | Outage (8 months) |
| 13 March 2012 | CME-driven storm | Spaceway 3 | GEO | SEE? | Outage (hours) |
| 7 March 2012 | | SkyTerra 1 | GEO | SEE/ESD? | Outage (1 day) |
| 22 March 2012 | | GOES15 | GEO | ESD? | Outage (days) |

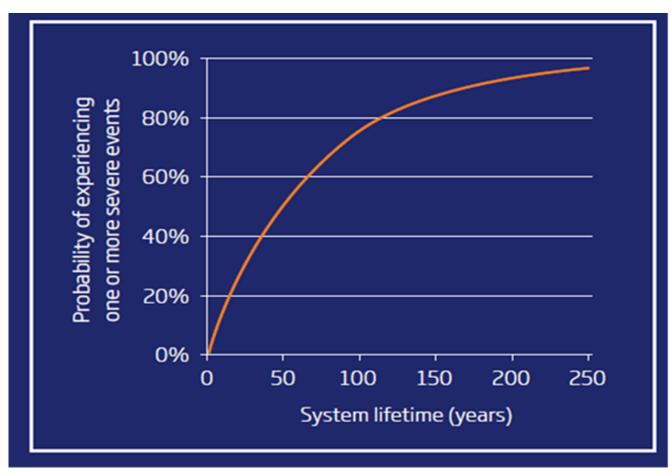
2003: 450 Spacecraft

- •10% outages, events
- •11 Skynet-4 anomalous events in 48 hours
- **2015:** >1000 spacecraft
- •10% outages
- •\$30bn cost
- •GNSS partial/complete loss for 3 days, UK cost ~£1 billion



Space Weather Impact on Other UK Sectors

- Rail
- Phone/Radio/TV Networks
- Polar Flights
- Internet/Wireless Communications
- Pipelines
- Oil/Mineral Industries
- Finance
- Military Operations
- Human spaceflight
- Space tourism

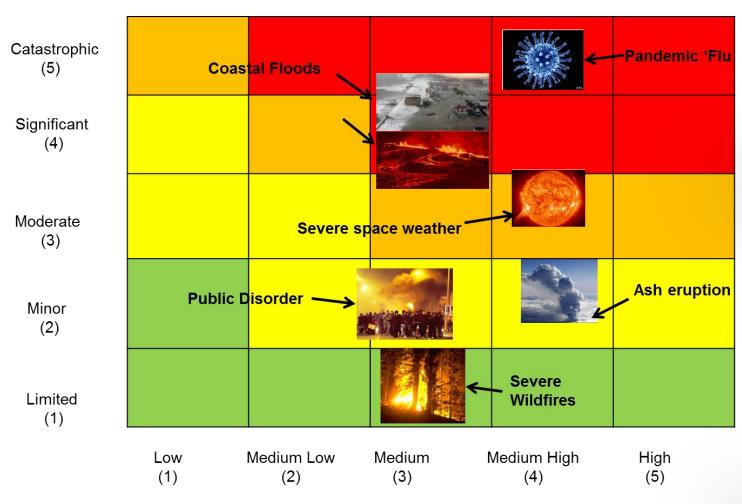


(RAE, 2013)

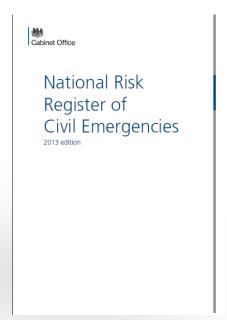
As technology advances, society becomes more vulnerable to SWE events.



UK National Risk Register 2013/2014



Courtesy of the Cabinet Office





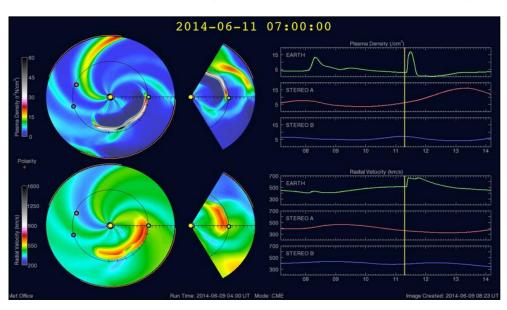
National Space Security Policy

April 2014

URN: UKSA/13/1292



UK Met Office Space Weather Operations Centre (MOSWOC)



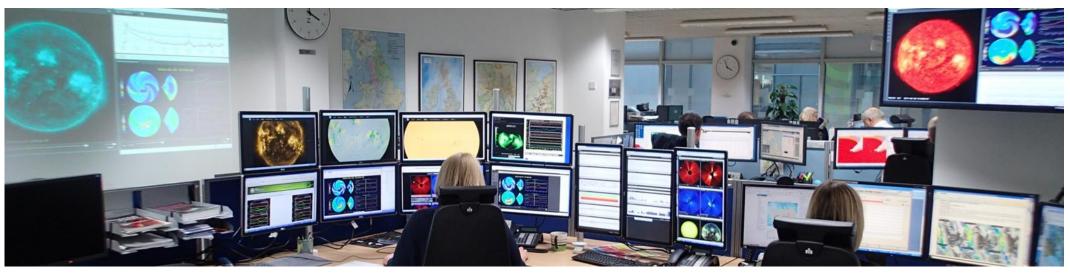
Embedded in Met Office Hazard Centre

- 24x7x365 29 April'14
- Full capability autumn October'14
- ~15 trained forecasters

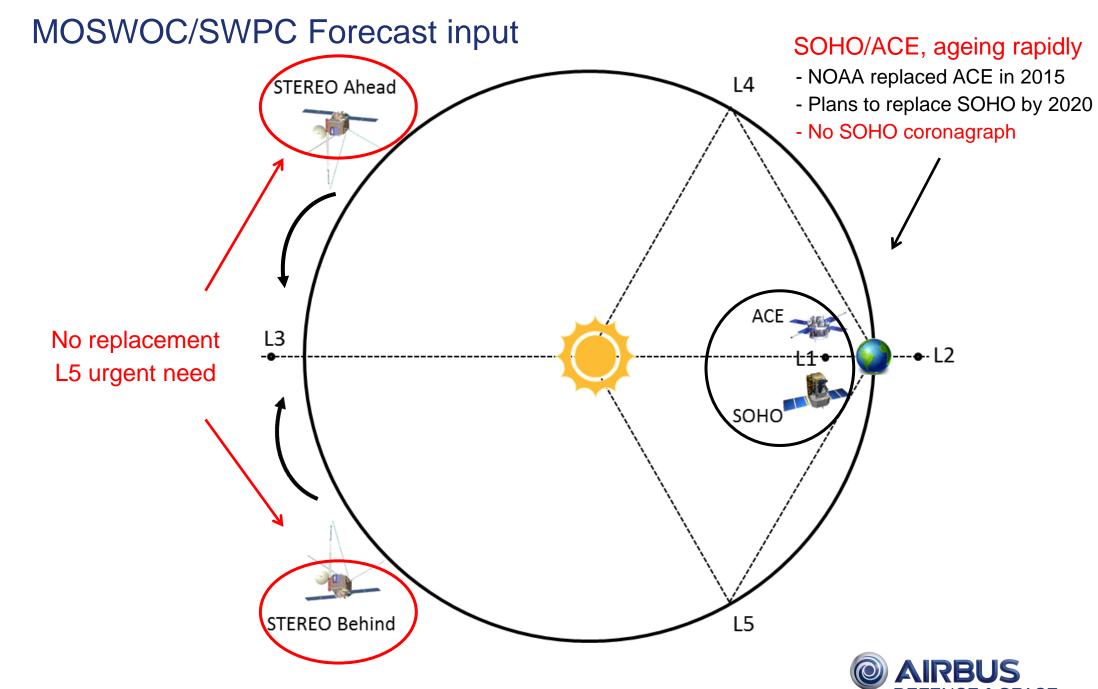
Collaborate with academia not replicate

Operational collaboration with NOAA SWPC & BGS

• Daily forecast coordination



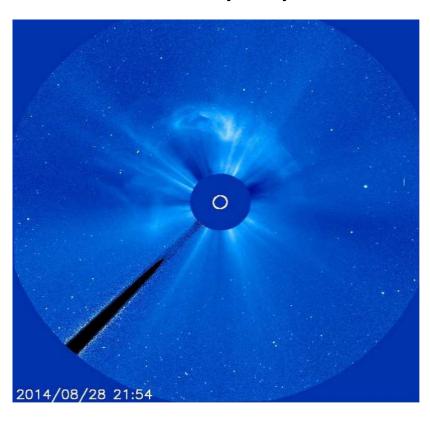


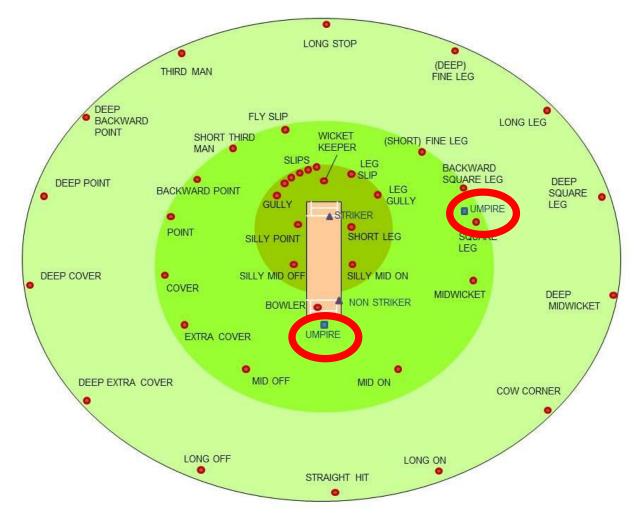


L5 & L1 Observations: The need for two umpires

From MOSWOC forecast 29/08/2014:

"SOHO LASCO C3 image showing an almost full halo CME. However it looks highly likely that this is from a back sided filament eruption, and so this CME is headed almost directly away from Earth."







Mission Drivers

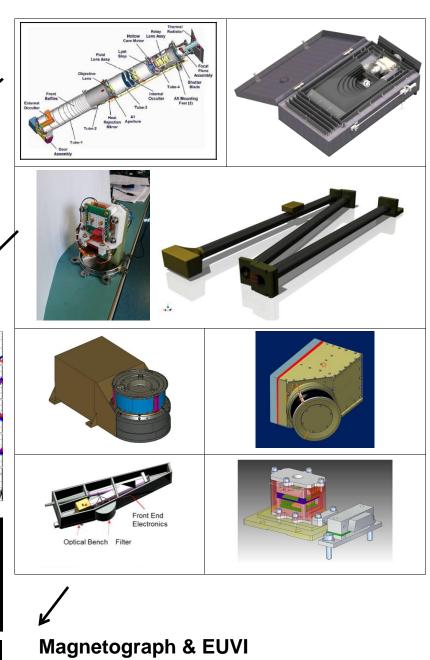
| Instrument | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Coronagraph | Critical for identifying Earth-directed CME |
| Heliospheric Imager | Critical for identifying Earth-directed CME, and imaging arrival at Earth |
| Particles/fields | Measurement of CIR approaching Earth. |
| EUVI | To image solar active centres, in particular to assess the potential for eruptions/flare at sites as the approach locations well connected to Earth |
| Magnetograph | To image the magnetic structure of the photosphere at sites approaching locations well connected to Earth. Earth-directed events that originate in the field-of-view of the magnetogram, the data can be used to give an indication of the level of geomagnetic activity that will follow. Assess the potential for eruptions/flare. |

- MOSWOC/SWPC operational requirements
- Lifetime: 10 years (<2 years transfer)
- 24/7 transfer of data (operational mission)
- UK/US bilateral (high UK/US heritage)
- High TRL platform/components/payloads,
- Low risk/cost
- Development in 6 years from P0 to launch



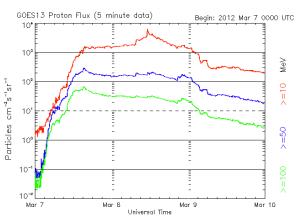
Carrington: UK/US Operational Space Weather Mission **Payloads** Coronagraph Magnetometer L5 Active Region Time T + 6 days Time T No Active Regions

Time T + 6 days





Heliospheric Imager STEREO-A/SECCHI 2011-06-06 00:00UT **Airbus DS Boom** Plasma instrument **Radiation Monitor** GOES13 Proton Flux (5 minute data) Begin: 2012 Mar 7 0000 UTC

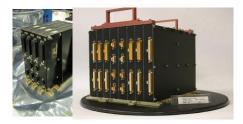


Design Trade-Offs

- 1. Direct injection by Falcon-9 to L5
- 2. Stopping manoeuvre at L5
- 3. Spacecraft mass up to 2300 Kg
- 4. Venus Express platform/propulsion
- 5. Sentinel-5P AOCS
- Solar Orbiter avionics
- 7. Mars Express 1.6m antenna
- 8. 100% coverage with 4x15m ground stations
- 9. Daily download: 4.32 Gb (STEREO 5.6Gb)



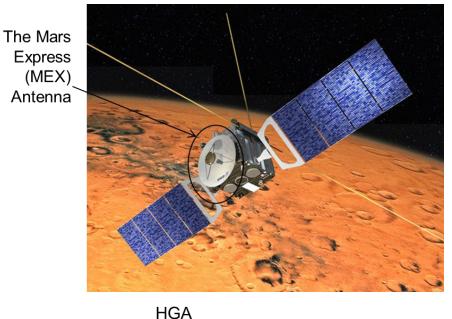
Solar Orbiter OBC/RIU

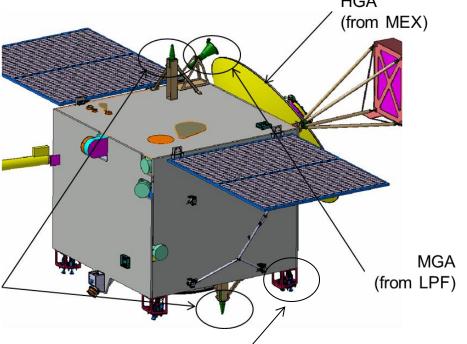


LGA (from LPF)



S5P STR

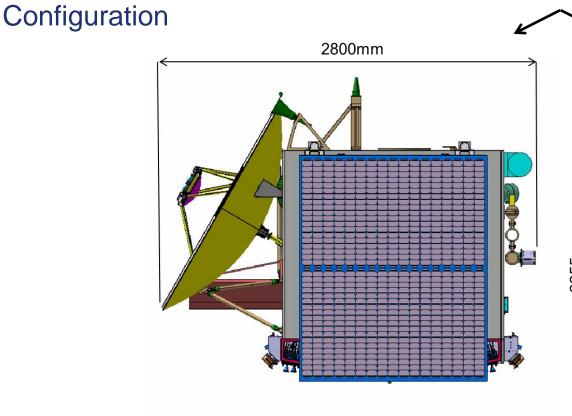


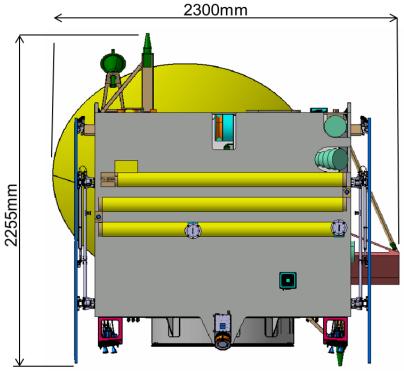


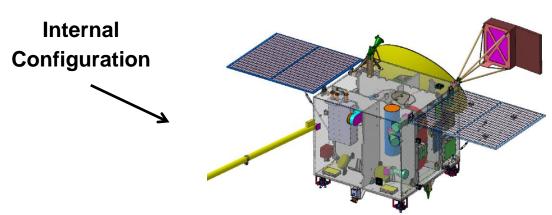


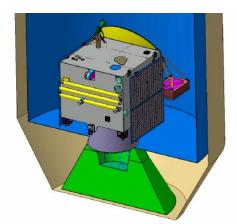






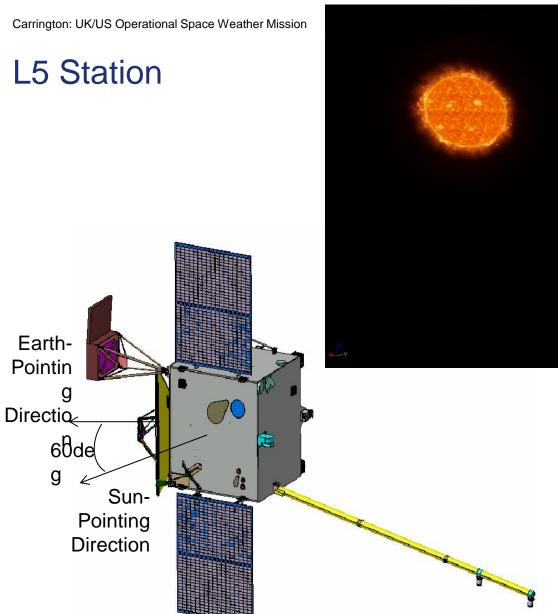






Falcon 9 Fairing







- Stable point
- Minimal AOCS requirements
- Continuous transfer of data to Earth
- Persistent monitoring of Sun
- Persistent monitoring of event propagation



Cost & Schedule



- Mission Cost: £200M (\$300M) (S/C, payloads, launcher, operations)
- UKSA:
 - \$1.5M (04/2015-04/2016)
 - Cost-benefit analysis and Phase-0
 - Carrington team plus NOAA, SANSA
 - Expand consortium
- L5 Workshop in London (11 14 May)

| Year | Schedule |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2015 | Phase 0 study.UKSA & NOAA/NASA agreementAO for instruments |
| 2016 | Instrument selectionPhase A/B starts |
| 2017 | Mission selectionPhase B2CDSystem PDR |
| 2018 | System CDRInstrument CDRLaunch procurement |
| 2019 | S/C build integration & testInstrument delivery |
| 2020 | System integration |
| 2021 | • Launch |



Summary





Questions?

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